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opinio, the admission that "in a number of cases the statements of the ancients are confirmed" (vii). Indeed, Otho seems to have been the first to employ an Eques in a position of considerable civil responsibility; at least he had Secundus the Rhetor *ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν*, and his example was followed by Vitellius, as students of Tacitus will remember (Hist. i. 58 Vitellius ministeria principatus per libertos agi solita in equites Romanos disponent). But the innovation, although carried further by Domitian, was first practised on a large scale by Trajan, and still were more widely by Hadrian. As the reigns of these two Princes were of nearly the same length, and as the amounts of material available for the two reigns are about equivalent, it is significant, as Dr. Lacey observes, that 39 Equites held office under Trajan against 57 under Hadrian, while 28 began their careers under Trajan against 50 under Hadrian.

Larger questions naturally suggest themselves, but could hardly have been treated at this time. Why did the Emperors come to use the Equites more and more? Was it possibly due in part to a decline in the supply of capable and educated slaves? Or was it in order to group about the throne representatives of the business classes while raising the social level and thus in a way the dignity of the bureaucracy? After all, what was the effect upon the course of history or the organization of society of this change in policy? One constantly hears of the 'important reforms' of Hadrian, and, although the word 'reform' does not necessarily mean 'improve', such is its customary implication. Was the equestrian administration of the second and third centuries really an improvement upon the administration of the first? Were the Equites more capable or more high minded than the Libertini? May it not be that the net result was a misfortune, in that the principate, originally resting upon the support of the common man, and so prepared to champion his cause against the aristocracy, gradually drifted away from a position in which it might have kept an equable balance between the capitalists and the proletariat, and so came at last to be the most powerful agent of that economic oppression which destroyed the basis of ancient society? One may express the hope that Dr. Lacey will find occasion before long to employ his admirable special training in the discussion of these or similar aspects of the introduction of the Equites into the administrative machinery of the Empire.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

W. A. OLDFATHER.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

I

The New York Latin Club, which later changed its name to The New York Classical Club, was organized in June, 1900, by five men, representatives of as many public High Schools in Greater New York, Dr. David H. Holmes being the leading spirit among them. They established The New York Latin Leaflet, which Dr. Holmes conducted for seven years, and which was

transformed into THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. They also began to collect funds to endow College scholarships to be awarded annually to School graduates preeminent in classical studies. During the past summer death terminated Dr. Holmes's activities, but the Club and the scholarships and the existence of a paper in New York devoted to classical studies perpetuate his good works in this metropolis.

The presidency of the Club has been held successively by Mr. Harry F. Towle, Mr. Hiram H. Bice, Professor Harry T. Peck, Professor Gonzalez Lodge, Mr. Eugene W. Harter, Professor Nelson G. McCrea, Dr. Wm. T. Vlymen, Professor George M. Whicher, and Miss Anna P. MacVay. During the first fourteen years of its existence, the Club's roll did not often exceed one hundred and the membership was confined almost exclusively to teachers of Greek and Latin. But, under the leadership of Principal Vlymen, the Club gained the support of many more principals and teachers, and, under Professor Whicher, it attracted also other friends of the Classics.

The Membership List, printed in March, 1918, gives the addresses of over 500 members, many of whom are men and women outside the profession of teaching. Since then twenty-six names have been added. We are proud that our roll includes the names of the three surviving members of the original five. Our Honorary Members are persons who have been nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Club because of conspicuous services rendered in furthering its objects. Professor Gilbert Murray was the first one so chosen. In 1912, he spoke before the Club and contributed the first fifty dollars toward the Greek Scholarship Fund.

Life membership, as recently provided for in our Constitution, may be obtained by the payment of twenty-five dollars at one time into the Endowment Funds of the Club. These are managed by a group of Trustees, men high in business and educational circles, who deserve our earnest thanks for the attention they give to our financial affairs.

A copy of the Membership List together with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club will be mailed to any one sending postage to the Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Endowment, Professor G. M. Whicher, Hunter College, New York. It is our hope that the Club will soon double its numbers and that many of the active members will become life members this year. In this way the Club's invested funds will grow, enabling it to award hereafter additional scholarships and prizes semiannually and thus help a greater number of deserving boys and girls to attend College. If every one of our present members will secure one new one, the goal of one thousand will be passed. The annual dues are only one dollar, to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Connell, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.

Our meetings the past year were held at Barnard College, Columbia University. At the Fall meeting,

when we had as guests many of the members of The College Entrance Examination Board, Dean West, of Princeton University, spoke on How to Get Results from the Princeton Classical Conference, and the Marquis of Aberdeen spoke on Struggles with the Classics at St. Andrew's and Oxford. Our Mid-Winter meeting was expressive of our appreciation of Greek poetry and music, in recognition of Miss Margaret Anglin's performances of Greek tragedies in Carnegie Hall about that time. Dr. Henry van Dyke had consented to address the Club upon The Undying Elements of Greek Poetry, but at the last moment word came from him that his duties in the "Classis Americana" would prevent him from coming. He sent, however, some brief notes upon his theme, which were read at the meeting, as follows:

The Undying Elements of Greek Poetry

(1) The Desire of Knowledge

A reverence for all the facts of nature and all the experience of the human spirit. A keen, discriminating sense of *reality*, quite different from the modern theory of *realism*, which is essentially materialistic and indiscriminate. Greek poetry always feels the difference between the trivial and the significant.

(2) The Love of Beauty

A sense of form and order as essential to poetry. Rhythm, music, indispensable. *Vers libre*, in the sense of lawless verse, an abomination! Poetry the mirror of things as they are, controlled by the vision of things as they ought to be. Not noise, but melody. Not discord, but harmony. Poetry an art.

(3) The Sense of Righteousness

The difference between good and evil, the supreme fact of nature and experience. The great sin, which draws the vengeance of the gods is, *ὕβρις*—insolence, pride, haughtiness, impudence. All the Greek tragedians show the hatefulness of this sin, and the Nemesis which follows it.

Dr. Van Dyke's place at the meeting was very effectively filled by Dr. William Pierson Merrill, who spoke upon the question, What Has Greek Poetry to Do with the War? He was followed by Dr. Walter Damrosch in a delightful talk upon his music for the Greek dramas, with illustrations on the piano. At the luncheon we listened to several authors who read poems written on Greek themes or in the Greek spirit.

At our Spring meeting President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, speaking on Old Wine in New Bottles, warmly commended the cause of classical education and advocated the formation of a National League for the Defense of the Humanities. This suggestion was the forerunner of the plan to form an American Classical League which was favorably considered at the Classical Conference held in connection with the National Education Association meeting at Pittsburgh, in July.

The Club has many members who are absent from home in the discharge of patriotic duty, whose names we gladly continue on our list without payment of annual dues. The Secretary would be glad to receive word of names to be added to this Roll of Honor. In June, the Club held a special meeting and reception for one of our members who was about to return to his work

abroad, Professor Charles Upson Clark, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. He spoke about Italy's Share in the War, giving us both in words and by stereopticon views glimpses of what he had himself seen on the Italian front. The contribution which we made through him toward the relief of Italian teachers suffering from the hardships of war has been acknowledged by the American Red Cross in Italy and by letters from three grateful teachers who were refugees from the stricken region.

The regular meetings of the Club for the coming year will be held in Students' Hall, Barnard College, on Saturdays, November 2, February 8, and May 17. Several prominent speakers have already promised to be our guests, but full programmes cannot be announced at the time that this article goes to press. The speakers who have already accepted our invitation are Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, President of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, Miss Frances E. Sabin, of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Will H. Low. The general themes for the meetings will be as follows:

Fall: The Humanist's Part in the Life of To-day.

Mid-Winter: The Place of Latin and Greek in American Education.

Spring: The Debt of Modern Art to Ancient Greece.

WADLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNA P. McVAY.

II

The Classical Forum

In addition to the three regular meetings, The New York Classical Club holds two meetings each year, in which are discussed topics of especial interest to teachers. This department of the work of the Club is known as The Classical Forum. Much that is of value to teachers has resulted from the meetings of the Forum. First Year Latin, The Direct Method, and Latin Composition have been among the subjects considered at these meetings. The discussion is open to all who wish to speak.

Two particularly successful meetings were held last year. One, held in conjunction with the High School Teachers' Association of New York City, considered the topic The Best Training for Vocational Success. The subject of the second meeting was The Study of Latin as a Foundation for French and Spanish. Of these meetings accounts were given in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 11.96, 192.

At the first meeting of the Forum this year, which will occur on Saturday, December 14, at Hunter College, Mr. S. Dwight Arms, of the New York State Education Department, Specialist in Ancient Languages, will speak on the new syllabus for Latin issued by the Department. A very interesting and valuable meeting is expected.

A. L. HODGES,

Chairman of the Forum Committee.

III

The Scholarships of The New York Classical Club

Soon after the founding of The New York Latin Club in 1900, a movement was started to raise money for a Scholarship Fund, partly through subscriptions to The New York Latin Leaflet, but largely by personal contributions. The scholarship was first awarded in 1910. The regulations then adopted, which have been in force until the present year, offered a single annual scholarship of the value of \$250 to the graduate of the High Schools of New York City who should have obtained the highest average in the Regents' examinations in Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, and been admitted to the freshman class of some College or Technical School approved by the Carnegie Foundation.

As soon as the Latin Scholarship was established, the members of the Executive Committee began to discuss the possibility of a Greek Scholarship. At the spring meeting of the Club in 1912 it was decided to begin raising the Greek Scholarship Fund, and the guest of honor on this occasion, Professor Gilbert Murray, made the first contribution. In June, 1912, the sum of \$215 was added to the Fund by the Hellenic Club of Wadleigh High School, which had raised this amount by a performance of Stephen Phillips's *Ulysses*. The largest single contribution to the fund, \$433, came from a performance of Mr. Eugene W. Harter's opera, *Galatea*, by the students of the Erasmus Hall High School, at the College of the City of New York, under the auspices of the Club. The largest amount given by any one person was \$275, from Mr. John Jay Chapman. From the treasury of the Club have come additions amounting to \$425, and many other personal contributions and pledges varying from \$1 to \$100 have been received. It is intended ultimately to make the Greek Scholarship of the same value as the Latin. In 1915 it was decided that, while the Fund was accumulating, a Greek Prize should be offered. For the first two years this amounted to \$50; for the last two years it has been \$100.

The members of the Club owe a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who have served as Trustees of the Scholarship Funds, and especially to Mr. Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, who has acted as Chairman of the Board of Trustees since its foundation and has been most generous of his time and thought. For some years the Board was composed of Mr. Somers, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Frederick D. Mollenhauer, and Dr. John H. Finley. Upon the death of Mr. Mollenhauer and the resignation of President Butler, in 1914, Mr. William Sloan and Mr. Felix M. Warburg were elected to fill their places. According to the latest report of the Trustees, the status of the Funds is as follows:

The Latin Scholarship Fund	
Total Assets	\$5708.15
Total Income	313.00
The Greek Scholarship Fund	
Investments	\$2207.31
Cash on hand	400.87
Pledges	234.00
	<hr/> \$2842.18

The Trustees purchased in the Third Liberty Bond issue two bonds of \$500 each, one for the Latin Scholarship and one for the Greek.

The record of those who have won the Club's scholarships and prizes is of much interest:

Winners of the Latin Scholarship

Year	Name	Percentage	High School	College
1910	D. Renwick Kerr	94.05	Erasmus Hall	Columbia
1911	Thomas M. French	96.5	Jamaica	Cornell
1912	Wendell G. Fogg	95.79	Morris	Columbia
1913	Ernestine Franklin	98.25	Hunter	Hunter
1914	Harriet W. Tiffany	97.25	Erasmus Hall	Barnard
1915	John H. Randall	99.33	Morris	Columbia
1916	Louisa Viggiani	99.33	Hunter	Hunter
1917	Lawrence M. Orton	98.17	Newtown	Cornell
1918	Virgil Markham	99.25	Curtis	Columbia

Winners of the Greek Prize

1915	Max Goldstein	98.00	Eastern Dist.	Columbia
1916	Philippa Steinberg	99.00	" "	Hunter
1917	Clara Shmisman	98.5	" "	Hunter
1918	Anna Bromberger	94.75	" "	Hunter

The winner of the Latin Scholarship for the present year, Virgil Markham, is the son of the poet, Edwin Markham. The first winner of the Scholarship, M. Kerr, is now a lieutenant in the United States Army in France.

The new regulations for the award of the Latin and Greek Scholarships of the Club are given in the following report of the Committee on the Award of Scholarships, of which Mr. Eugene W. Harter is the chairman. The report was adopted at the spring meeting of the Club, April 27, 1918.

(1) The New York Classical Club offers two Scholarships; one for Latin and one for Greek. Each of these Scholarships will be awarded in January and in June of each year. The amount of the Latin Scholarship is \$150; that of the Greek Scholarship is \$75.

(2) There shall be two examinations given each year in Latin and in Greek. These shall consist of composite papers, the one for Latin on Caesar, Cicero, Vergil, and Latin Composition; the one for Greek on Xenophon, Homer, and Greek Composition.

(3) These examinations shall be held on the second Saturday in January and the second Saturday in June, the first examination under the new plan to be held in January, 1919. The examination in Latin shall be given from nine until twelve o'clock in the morning, and that in Greek from one until four o'clock in the afternoon, at Wadleigh High School and at Erasmus Hall High School.

(4) The examination papers shall be printed by The Classical Club.

(5) The Committee on Awards shall be made up of eight members beside the chairman; four for Latin and four for Greek, each subcommittee consisting preferably of two College members and two members from Preparatory Schools.

(6) The examination questions shall be prepared by each subcommittee; the answer papers shall be marked by such committees; the highest papers shall be reread, each as a whole, and the final results made ready for announcement at the time of graduation exercises in January and in June.

(7) At the end of each year one member from each subcommittee shall be dropped and replaced by a new member.

WILLIAM F. TIBBETTS.